

THORNE'S
No. 4,
OLD VAT
SCOTCH
WHISKY.

As supplied to the House
of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Hongkong

HIGHER THOUGHT HEALING.

Jury's Censure at Inquest on Wealthy Lady.

The inquest on Kate Addison Scott, a wealthy lady who died at Spring Grove House, Isleworth, while undergoing higher-thought healing, led to some strange revelations at Hounslow.

Miss Scott's home was in Cambridge Road, Hyde Park, but for some time prior to her death she had been under the care of Mr. Orlando Edgar Miller, at whose house she died, and who described himself to the coroner as a "teacher, lecturer, and healer."

Mr. Miller at a previous hearing said he had no medical degree, but Miss Scott had asked if he could cure her of paralysis, and had agreed to pay £500 a week. While he believed in the "laying on of hands and giving the right word," he administered suits and gave injections of essence and cod-liver oil, and as she got worse, called in a doctor, who diagnosed an internal cancer.

Dr. L. Wilson said he first attended Miss Scott for dyspepsia early in 1912, and continued attending her up to the time of her death on June 7.

Two days before she went to the home she was better than usual. She had suffered from a nervous disorder for about thirteen years.

Witness was sent for on the Sunday on which Miss Scott died, and found her unresponsive, with practically no pulse. He thought a doctor should have been called in sooner. There was every possibility that her life would have been saved if she had had medical attendance from the commencement of her illness.

Dr. L. B. Christian said that scolopamine would not be a suitable drug to inject in a patient in decompensated condition. It was possible that it might have hastened death.

The jury returned a verdict of natural death and added a rider severely censuring Mr. Miller for administering a dangerous drug which might have accelerated death.

BRANCH LINE IN HANKOW.

The British Consul in Hankow has negotiated with the Administration of the Southern Section of the Peking-Hankow Railway for the building of a proposed branch in the British Settlement to effect a junction with the main line of the Peking-Hankow Railway. The construction of the line is to be carried out by the Administration and work will be commenced as soon as the agreement is signed. The terms of the agreement is that when the line is completed foreign countries will have to pay a certain monthly fee for the use of the railway. If any fee is in arrears the Administration shall close the branch line to operation. A request has been made to the Ministry of Commerce for sanction for the arrangement.

TOKYO PRESS IMPATIENT.

The Tokyo papers, with but few exceptions, express impatience at the tardiness of Japan and Great Britain in dealing with the perilous situation in the Far East. The "Nichi Nichi" wonders why the two allied Powers are still hesitating to take a decided step against Germany in Kiaochow, which is the only source of menace to international shipping and peace in the Orient. The question at issue is pure and simple. To annihilate the German Asiatic Squadron and to drive Germany from Kiaochow is, says the paper, the only business required by all nations in this part of the world, and if Great Britain and Japan, with the backing of France and Russia, engage in the carrying out of this "holy mission," that is all that is demanded by the present situation.

TRE-TIN FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Dysentery Remedy is a powerful and effective cure for all these troubles. It is a sure remedy for all children's ailments.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Exclusive Agent Wanted.

\$2,000 to \$5,000 Yearly Profit.

We want a man who doesn't think \$2,000 to \$5,000 per year too much to earn. We want a man who can develop in this country a business already established. If you are seeking an opportunity of that kind,

You Are The Man We Want

The Chicago Ferrottype Co., of Chicago, U.S.A., the originators of one minute photography, desire to extend their business in China. They want the services of an exclusive agent who will devote his whole time to the selling of their products and to the development of business throughout China.

This agent will be given sole and exclusive selling rights, full protection in his territory, and co-operation from the manufacturers for the success of the agency. We want an aggressive man who knows the value of advertising, correspondence and all modern methods of securing orders by mail and demonstration.

Our agent will be required to handle a complete stock of our one minute picture machines and supplies so that he can fill orders promptly.

We will further require our agent to invest about \$2,000 for a supply of old goods, and these will be sold at a substantial discount allowing a big margin of profit to the agent.

The "Mandel" One Minute Cameras

Are world-renowned and are now being advertised in leading export journals, magazines and newspapers throughout the world.

The "Mandel" Camera and positive post cards represent a progressive step in photography. By this new process of making photographs, plates, films, printing, dark room and all other usual camera accessories are entirely eliminated.

It requires no exceptional ability nor experience for anyone to make successful pictures with the "Mandel" Camera.

We manufacture all the supplies for operating our cameras, then the supply business alone will create enormous sales and profits for our agent.

The market is unlimited and the profits to be earned by our agent will be determined largely upon his own energy and business ability.

If you believe that you can meet all the requirements set forth in the foregoing advertisement, write without delay, giving your age, business, experience and all particulars that will assist us in deciding if you are the man who will profit as an agent.

The Chicago Ferrottype Co.,

Ferrottype Bldg., 513, Laflin Street., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

References: R. G. Dunn & Co., Foreman Bros., Benling Co. of Chicago, U.S.A., and all other large mercantile houses, banks and transportation companies doing international business.

"MUMEYA."

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUN. ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A MOST QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 8A Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURIHA.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.

BIOGRAPHIES of over 5,000 people who are well-known in society and of several hundred foreigners associated with Japan appear in the book. Quite new materials and accurate sketches, both being utterly free from prejudice.

Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,400 pages.

The price is yen 6 (12s) or \$3 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 15 yen to Korea and China 40 yen and to Europe & America 70 yen or 35 cents.

It is a GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Many influential papers of the world noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says:—

"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this time from Japan! The reader is apt at first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign that the East has now become Western, practically almost to the last detail. But 'Who's Who in Japan' is far more than a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies of the accepted model of prominent men in Japan. Mr. Kuriha is a skilful editor and has done his work well."

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office, No. 5-1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho, 766, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

WATKINS, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

LOST SURIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Shares in the above Company are alleged to have been LOST:—

Certificate for 60 Shares Nos. 401/450 inclusive in the name of JAMES BACKHOUSE.

Application has been made to the Undersigned for the Payment of the sum of \$12.50 (Twelve Pounds Two Hundred and Twenty and 5/100) in respect of the First and Final Dividend at the Rate of \$4.25 (Dollars Four and 1/4) per Share declared on the 31st July, 1914, on the above-mentioned Shares, and should no objection be lodged with the Undersigned within one month from date hereof, the application will be complied with.

F. CARPMAEL,

Official Receiver.

Hongkong, July 22, 1914.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be opened, H. Equated, For Broad Cakes, Confectionery, Meals with Wines & Liqueurs.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON, CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.' 8 A.M. 'HONAM.'

5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.'

THURSDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER.

8 A.M. 'HONAM.' 8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'

5 P.M. 'FATSHAN.' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN.'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$6.10

Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) 10.00

Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00

Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

The attention of the travelling Public is drawn to the comfort afforded by the Companies' vessels. Passengers arriving by Night Steamers from Canton (due at Hongkong about 11 p.m.) are permitted to sleep on board till next morning without extra charge. Electric fans and electric light are available all night.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI' S.S. 'TAISHAN'

HONGKONG TO MACAO

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 A.M. and 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Mondays, at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 A.M. and return from Macao at 2 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'TAISHAN'.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.40 P.M.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM', 683 Tons, and S.S. 'NANSING', 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 9 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and "SASUL". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodations and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. E. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADJACENTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day. Telegraph Add: "Peak Hotel."

P. O. KRISTEN,

Manager.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1870.

IRON STEEL METAL AND HARD

WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale

and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and

Foundry Cokes Importers. General Store-

keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 36 and

37, Hing Loos Street, (End Street, west

of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong, September 4, 1913

GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION

AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

THE CARLTON HOTEL

Recently Renovated and Refurnished.

Self-Contained Suites of Apartments with Private

Bathrooms attached. Luxuriously Furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading

and Writing Rooms.

PARFUMS-SANTALIN.

Under Personal Management of

C. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

"NESTOR"

Sanitary Fluid.

Reliable Disinfectant.

Two table-spoonsful to a gallon of water for washing floors, &c., is most useful for the Destruction of Fleas.

PER PINT TIN 30 CENTS

PER GALLON TIN \$2.00

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

CHILDREN'S PHOTOS.

A

SPECIALITY.

NOTE ADDRESS

ICE HOUSE HONGKONG.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, COMMERCE ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 409. Shipyards, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K.S. Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912. TONG PING WA, Manager.

NEW SHIPMENT

Government guaranteed 1st Grade Butter. Packed specially in Australia for us. Absolutely Best Imported. None Better quality made. 75 cents per lb.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING PROCURABLE IN ANY 1st CLASS

RESTAURANT IN THE EAST TRY THE

ALEXANDRA CAFE

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO

(Established 1864.)

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MACGREGOR'S V.O.S. and

LIQUEUR WHISKIES.

REAL & SOUND WHISKIES at a REASONABLE PRICE.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES.
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES.
etc. etc.

AGENTS FOR

BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING

SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL

FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.

Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for STEAM RAILING, FURNACE, STEEL MAKING, SHIP'S BUNKERS, & HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

E A PING COKE

Complete with the best quality English Coke for FODDER, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GARDEN
FIRECLAY.
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG
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TELEPHONE: No. 863.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

These before you leave - that you may receive it whilst at home.

Price 2/4 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out. Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

At the same time Austro-Hungarian diplomacy sought to gain control over the Kingdom of Serbia. For many years Serbia was practically an Austro-Hungarian satellite. After the defeat of Serbia by Bulgaria at Suvobata in 1886, Austro-Hungary intervened as a protector to check the Bulgarian advance. Not until the death of King Milan in 1903 did Serbia begin to emancipate herself from Austro-Hungarian control. King Alexander Obrenovitch then showed a disposition to turn towards Russia. But his marriage with Marie, Draga Mashin, a former lady in waiting to his mother, Queen Natalie of Serbia, rendered him unpopular and encouraged the partisans of the rival Karaogoritch dynasty to plot for his removal. The news of the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga on June 11, 1903, was received with the utmost composure in Vienna. On the morning of the assassination the "Freidenkblatt," the leading organ of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, drew with complacency upon the good relations which the house of Karaogoritch had always maintained with the Monarchy.

Differences between Vienna and Belgrade arose, however, in 1905, when Serbians concluded with Bulgaria a Customs union that was adopted by parliament in the Bulgarian Parliament. So Belgrade was this prospect of economic alliance between two Balkan Slav States that the Austro-Hungarian Government

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared on y by
A. C. ENO, LTD., 'FRUIT SALT' WORK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA
SITMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINO, KISHIDA, HOJO, KANADA, NAMAKURA, SAKO, KAWANO and KAMITAMADA Collieries.

AGENTS for SARITO, & OYUBARI COALS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.
BRANCH OFFICES:—
Nagasaki, Moji, Hakata, Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsuruga, Shimonoseki, Hankow, Peking.

TEL. ADDRESS for above: "IWASAKI"
Coldest—A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (8/6) for Shares for the six months ending 30th June 1914, will be payable on MONDAY, the 7th September, 1914, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY the 4th September, on MONDAY 7th September, 1914, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1914.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetener
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or thread worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1914.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL OUR DAIRY BRAND TABLE BUTTER

It is pure, delicious and positively the best brand.

On the market

Insist on getting the genuine article.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IT WHICH ARE THE MARKS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1913:
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Fund £3,993,114
III—Life & Accident Funds £1,123,180
Sinking Fund account £49,618
£22,561,298

Revenue Fire Branch £2,567,153
Life and Annuity Branches 1,973,299
Revenue Marine Department 420,181
Other Receipts 57,223,312

THE ACCUMULATIVE FUNDS of the various Branches are separately invested, and by Act of Parliament are not subject to the claims under the respective Disputes of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

OSTERS: Fresh, Fried or Stewed, Fiodon Haddock, Kippers, &c.

ALEXANDRA CAVE.

"CAPSTAN" NAVY CUT TOBACCO & CIGARETTES

"Always most welcome"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS BRISTOL & LONDON.

THE AUSTRIO-SERBIAN FEUD.

A CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

Causis of the Conflict.

Forty-eight years have passed since Austria drew the sword. From Sadowa to the present grave crisis seems a far cry, yet the two events stand to each other in the relationship of distant cause to ulterior effect.

The defeat of Sadowa, says "The Times," which ejected Austria from Germany, compelled the House of Hapsburg to seek a new centre of gravity for its empire, and to turn its eyes towards the south-east. The full consequences of the defeat were not realized until 1873, when the German victories over France placed the Austrian dream of revenge for Sadowa, beyond hope of fulfilment. But, in the meantime, a new situation had been created in the Austrian Monarchy itself. In the hope of winning the support of the Magyars for a fresh struggle against the German Empire, Hungary had been admitted to full partnership with Austria in the Monarchy, and the Dual System had been created. When, after the Franco-German War, the Emperor Francis Joseph realized the necessity of admitting also his Slav subjects to partnership in the Monarchy, he found in the existence of the Dual System an insuperable obstacle to his scheme. Hounded in on the north-west, north, and south by Slav populations, the Magyar followed a strongly anti-Slav policy, which Count Andrassy, the famous Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, accepted as the basis of his diplomacy. It became an axiom of Magyar statesmanship that the Slavs, and in particular the Serbo-Croatians, or Southern Slavs, both in the Monarchy and in the Kingdom of Serbia, must be kept in a state of subjection.

Under the Hungarian-Croatian Settlement of 1868, which resulted from the Dual system, the inhabitants of Croatia-Slavonia, who are constitutionally subjects of the Hungarian Crown, were oppressed and their development impeded. Efforts were constantly and successfully made to foment discord between the Croatian, or Roman Catholic branch of the Southern Slav race, and the Serbo, or Orthodox branch. The occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by the Monarchy under the Treaty of Berlin formed part of the policy of ruling the Southern Slav race and of keeping its various branches divided in order to rule them the more effectively.

At the same time Austro-Hungarian diplomacy sought to gain control over the Kingdom of Serbia. For many years Serbia was practically an Austro-Hungarian satellite. After the defeat of Serbia by Bulgaria at Suvobata in 1886, Austro-Hungary intervened as a protector to check the Bulgarian advance. Not until the death of King Milan in 1903 did Serbia begin to emancipate herself from Austro-Hungarian control. King Alexander Obrenovitch then showed a disposition to turn towards Russia. But his marriage with Marie, Draga Mashin, a former lady in waiting to his mother, Queen Natalie of Serbia, rendered him unpopular and encouraged the partisans of the rival Karaogoritch dynasty to plot for his removal. The news of the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga on June 11, 1903, was received with the utmost composure in Vienna. On the morning of the assassination the "Freidenkblatt," the leading organ of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, drew with complacency upon the good relations which the house of Karaogoritch had always maintained with the Monarchy.

Differences between Vienna and Belgrade arose, however, in 1905, when Serbians concluded with Bulgaria a Customs union that was adopted by parliament in the Bulgarian Parliament. So Belgrade was this prospect of economic alliance between two Balkan Slav States that the Austro-Hungarian Government

immediately declared a tariff war against Serbia and excluded all her cattle and agricultural produce from the markets of the Monarchy. Serbia resisted the attack to the best of her ability and sought, not without success, new markets in Egypt, France, and England. From this tariff war, which lasted several years, dates the growth of the Serbian spirit of economic and political independence and the antagonism of Serbian resentment towards the Monarchy.

THE ASSASSINATION.

In the meantime, largely under Russian influence, a unitary spirit was spreading among the Southern Slavs of the Monarchy. In October, 1903, they met in conference at Fiume and adopted a resolution that marked the end of the old feud between Roman Catholic Croats and Orthodox Slavs. Convinced that a conspiracy, rather than a spontaneous movement, lay behind this reconciliation, the Hungarian-Croatian authorities arrested, in 1907, 33 Southern Slavs, who, on the strength of denunciations from an agent provocateur, were accused of high treason. The trial of these individuals at Agrani became a judicial scandal. In the following year an alleged Pan-Serb conspiracy was utilized by Baron von Aehrenthal as a pretext for his policy of annexing Bosnia-Herzegovina. The annexation aroused the utmost resentment in Serbia, where hopes of adding the two provinces to the kingdom had long been cherished. Serbia hopes were based upon the fact that the population of Bosnia-Herzegovina is entirely Serb, though divided by religion into Roman Catholics, Muslims, and Orthodox Serbs.

In December, 1908, the members of the Serbo-Croatian coalition in the Diet of Agrani, the capital of Croatia, presented an Austrian semi-official writer, the historian Dr. Friedjung, for libel on account of charges of treasonable conspiracy with Serbia which he had brought against them. The trial ended in the disfigurement of Dr. Friedjung, who was proved to have based his accusation on forged documents which had been supplied to him by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office. It subsequently transpired that the documents, which tended to prove the existence of a Pan-Serb conspiracy against Austria-Hungary, had been forged by an individual who was in the employ of a member of the Austro-Hungarian Legation in Belgrade. The Serbian Government prosecuted the forger, who was condemned to 15 years' penal servitude.

In these circumstances Austro-Serbian relations scarcely tended to improve. Sympathy with Serbia became general among the Southern Slavs of the Monarchy. When in 1912, the Balkan League was formed against Turkey, it was understood to be directed in almost equal measure against Austria-Hungary, who was suspected of harbouring a design to humiliate Serbia and to reduce her to her former position of dependence. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the late Heir-Prumptive, was regarded as the head of the anti-Serbian military and clerical party in Austria. He recognized, indeed, the vital importance of the Southern Slav question for the Monarchy, and wished at once to upset the Dual system, which he regarded as the main obstacle to proper treatment of the Austro-Hungarian Southern Slavs, and to find a Roman Catholic "Croatian," as opposed to a Serb Orthodox, solution for the problem.

AUSTRIAN AIMS.

On the outbreak of the war of the Balkan allies against Turkey in October, 1912, the military party in Austria desired armed intervention against Serbia. Their wish was over-ruled, mainly because the defeat of Serbia by the Turks was expected, and it was supposed that the Monarchy would then be able to establish political control over Serbia by intervening, as it had intervened in 1886, to stop the victors. The Serbian triumph over the Turks was felt in Vienna to be an national misfortune, and the subsequent "blackings" between the Balkan allies over the division of the conquered territory were welcomed. The outbreak

of the second Balkan war was directly due to the influence of Austro-Hungarian diplomacy upon King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Austria-Hungary assumed that the Serbians would be worsted by Bulgaria. This assumption again proved erroneous; disappointments in Vienna were extreme.

During the Peace Conference which met in London in the winter of 1913, and in the Ambassadors' conference that accompanied it, the influence of Austria-Hungary and of her allies was successfully employed to prevent the acquisition by Serbia of a port on the Adriatic. It is not generally known that, while the Peace Conference was sitting, the Serbian Premier, M. Pashitch, made to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Berchtold, overtures for a direct settlement. He offered Austria-Hungary economic and financial concessions of a far-reaching kind, and begged Count Berchtold to use his influence to secure satisfaction for the legitimate aspirations of Serbia to a commercial port. He offered binding guarantees that this port would be purely commercial, and urged that friendship between the two countries would be sealed by such proof of Austro-Hungarian good will. These overtures were summarily rejected.

Should the Austro-Hungarian Army now take advantage of the Sarajevo crime to invade Serbia it will undoubtedly meet with ferocious resistance. Could the struggle be localized it might end in the annihilation of Serbia, though as a greater cost in men and money than the Monarchy can well afford. But the crushing of Serbia would not bring the Monarchy within measurable distance of solving the formidable Southern Slav problem. Conquest might indeed add the kingdom of Serbia to the territories of the Monarchy; but it would tend to unite within the Monarchy all the branches of the Southern Slav race and to raise in an acute form the question of the stability of the Dual System, that legacy of Sadowa which has been the primary cause of the ill-treatment and disaffection of the Southern Slavs in the Monarchy.

THE ART OF THE BOOK.

During recent years there has been a marked revival of the art of the book. Their production and illustration has attracted the attention of many gifted designers and craftsmen in Great Britain, America and on the Continent, and the result of this revival is noticeable not only in the expensive volumes prepared for a limited number of subscribers, but in the books of moderate price which reach a larger public. In view of the attention which this revival is attracting the spring number of "The Studio" on "The Art of the Book" comes with peculiar appropriateness. In it the editor gives a most comprehensive survey of "The Art of the Book" production in Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Hungary, Sweden and America. Every phase of the subject is exhaustively dealt with—an authoritative article on the revival of printing in England is accompanied by many examples of pages of text in modern types as well as title pages and decorative pages—and the numerous illustrations to the British bookbinding section include several in facsimile colours. The work is a valuable addition to any library.

"The Art of the Book," "The Studio" offices, 44 Leicester Square, London, W.C.

STATISTICS OF IMPERIAL REVENUE.

In a return relating to Imperial revenue (Great Britain and Ireland) for the year ended March 31 last, it is shown that the total revenue collected in Ireland in 1913-14 amounted to £12,944,500, as against £12,504,000 in the previous year. The total tax revenue collected in Ireland was £11,437,000, compared with £11,046,400 in 1912-13. The total revenue collected in Great Britain last year was £185,778,000, with £178,948,500 in 1912-13. The estimated true revenue in Ireland is given at £11,134,500, being 71 per cent of the total revenue of the United Kingdom, or £22,104,100 per head of the population, the figures for the previous year being £10,731,500, or 58 per cent, and £22,611, per head. Of revenue collected in Great Britain, but attributable to Imperial sources, an amount appears of £5,382,000, the estimated true revenue of Great Britain in 1913-14 being £183,396,500. The total expenditure for Ireland was £12,337,000, and for Great Britain £78,784,500, compared with £12,137,000 and £72,420,000 in the previous year. The contributions to Imperial services in 1913-14 were: Ireland, £2,222,500; Great Britain, £107,038,000.

A LONG TIME ADRIFT.

A Japanese fisherman belonging to a daimyo's gang of fishmen picked up a floating mine near Totto Island the other day, and reported the matter to the police. It was ascertained that the mine was one of the many set adrift in the Russo-Japanese War, and had no connection whatever with the present war. It was handed over to the Ryokyo Naval Depot, and the finder is to receive the stated reward offered by the Naval Depot.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
real rich red blood—
and plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

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never obscure our idea of eye-glasses service—the first consideration here is perfect satisfaction in glasses and our patrons never find reason to complain of our charges.

We use every scientific method of value in testing the sight.

FOR ALL EYE TROUBLES CONSULT US.

LARK & Co.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
YORK BLDG., CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

Hongkong, May 25, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG BANKING CORPORATION will be held at the CHATER BUILDING, HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of September, 1914, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation held on the 22nd day of August, 1914, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the following words be struck out of the lines two and three of Article 36, namely: "the words 'for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every 'Ordinary Meeting' and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "during such time as the Court think fit not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 36, namely: "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 78, 79, and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78 namely:—

ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting, and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid, a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings."

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "including" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interest dividend as appears to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the 6th line and a half line of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-yearly ending the 30th June" and the 5th line, shall make a general Half-Yearly, and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the eighth line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 3rd day of June" and 6 of Article 174 and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Adm. Off. Manager.

Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

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It is the most powerful and most effective remedy for all diseases of the blood and the skin. It is the only remedy that cures the most obstinate cases of skin diseases, such as eczema, psoriasis, and leprosy. It is the only remedy that cures the most obstinate cases of blood diseases, such as anemia, chlorosis, and leucemia. It is the only remedy that cures the most obstinate cases of general debility, such as neurasthenia, hysteria, and melancholia. It is the only remedy that cures the most obstinate cases of all diseases.

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A1. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address
METRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT).

FRIDAY,

the 4th September, 1914, at 11 a.m. at
their Sales Rooms, No. 4,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE

Remitted to Sales Rooms for Contemptions
of Sale.

TERMS: As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1914.



PARIS TOILET

No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Under the Aston Hotel).

THE Leading LADIES' & GENTLE
MEN'S HAIRDRESSING
SALONS IN THE EAST.

Manufacturers of SEVES DES ALPES
pronounced by those who use it the best
hair wash to prevent the falling out of hair.

J. C. SOPIESS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1914.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.



MADE
TO
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON

SHANGHAI AND

HANKOW.

A truth which nobody denies

is, that the making of whisky by time and
nature cannot be hurried. Only by years in
bond can it acquire the mellowness for which

**JOHNNIE
WALKER**

is famous.

JOHNNIE WALKER "BLACK" Label,
Over 10 years old.

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To safeguard these ages our
policy for the future is the policy
of the past. First and foremost
to see that the margin of stocks
over sales is always large enough
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Guaranteed same quality
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To be obtained from
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THE HANKOW & PEKING TRADING
COMPANY LIMITED HANKOW

SHANGHAI & CANTON WITH ALL THE
BEST WHISKY BOTTLES

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WAR NEWS.

TSINGTAO DEFENCE PREPARA- TIONS.

A special telegram to the "Peking and
Tientsin Times" dated the 19th inst.
contains the following information as to
the position in Tsingtao.

News which I have received from Tsing-
tao states that the Germans are still busy
improving the defences from the land side
and that they have completely mined the
hill commanding the approach from the sea.

They have also erected wire entangle-
ments along the whole line of the German
batteries and the land approaches from
other directions.

Behind these are mud embankments and
walls which are themselves commanded by
guns placed on the hills surrounding the
town.

Cattle and other supplies are being
brought in large quantities and the Germans
are paying high prices for them. Ponies
are being secured in quantities and the
underlying are paying for them at the rate
of \$150 each. Several of the best known race
purses have been commandeered and the
owners have only received promises of
payment at the above prices.

In the town itself military discipline
rules with a few exceptions. Residents are
to be seen drilling daily and exercising
under the drill instructors of the German
infantry and non-commissioned officers.

The hotels have been turned into
hospitals and a number of the local hotels
are serving as barracks.

Foodstuffs have not risen as much as
expected, the government having fixed
certain prices.

While much anxiety is manifest, the
garrison are confident that they will be
able to give a good account of themselves
and the idea of a capitulation seems to be
the farthest thing from their minds.

The health of the place is splendid and
there is practically no one under the
doctor's care.

The water apparatus are guarded by
concentric and observation mounds, which are
changed every few days for fear that the
war with Germany may leave of their
distribution. The re-arranging of the
position of these mounds is carried out by
naval officers and the garrison feels con-
fident that they are safe from any attack
from the sea.

The Tsingtao personnel consists of two
companies of machine guns, one of a com-
pany of cavalry, one company of field artillery,
one company of pioneers, five companies of
naval artillery, 500 men of garrison artil-
lery, and 2,500 reservists, making a total
of 6,000. There are also a number of
volunteers and a number of men are attending
to public business under the direct command
of Admiral Waldeck.

The ships in Tsingtao harbour are the
cruisers Schanck-Horst, Gneisenau, Emden,
Kaiserin Elisabeth, gun-boat, and the
torpedo boat, T-1, T-2, T-3, T-4, T-5, T-6,
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T-861, T-862, T-863, T-864, T-865, T-866,
T-867, T-868, T-869, T-870, T-871, T-872,
T-873, T-874, T-875, T-876, T-877, T-878,
T-879, T-880, T-881, T-882, T-883, T-884,
T-885, T-886, T-887, T-888, T-889, T-890,
T-

ROBT. PORTER & CO'S CELEBRATED BULL DOG BRAND LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS & SPLITS

Very light, extremely palatable and refreshing.
Brewed from the finest English malt and hops.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WM.
Powell
LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

SPECIALISTS...

IN ALL CLASSES OF
FURNITURE AND
FURNISHING GOODS

NEWEST
EXCLUSIVE
FURNISHING
FABRICS.

Write for samples of our Faded
CLOTHES
DYES
ABSOLUTELY PERMANENT

AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK
WILL REPAY YOU

THE DIARY.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, September 4—
10.01 p.m.—Full Moon.
17 a.m.—Arrival of Household Furni-
ture at Messrs. Hinghoo and Hough's.
FRIDAY, Sept. 4 & SATURDAY, Sept. 5—
7.02 p.m.—2.48 a.m.—Partial Eclipse
of the Moon.
SATURDAY, September 5—
8 a.m.—Eclipse on Macau.
MONDAY, September 7—
Labour Day—U.S.A.
WEDNESDAY, September 9—
Admission Day—U.S.A.
SATURDAY, September 13—
None—Hongkong Bank Extraordinary
Meeting.

THE CHINA MAIL TYPHOON MAP and GUIDE

Enables one to locate the centre
of a Typhoon.

Mounted on OARBOARD AND
TAPED FOR FANGING

Price 40 Cents

From the CHINA MAIL OFF.

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, C. KAMMING & Co., Ltd. (Chemists and Druggists)

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN
PRICES.

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY
DISPENSED

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.

24, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG

Hongkong, July 21, 1912

building of vast extent and adorned
and enriched with works of art of
great value. The University was
once one of European reputation,
and even to-day numbers its students
by hundreds. It, therefore, this old
city, with its fine buildings and its
art treasures is no more, we have to
thank Germany's barbarism for this
state of affairs. What really hap-
pened to its inhabitants seems difficult
to find out. Non-combatants are not
generally taken prisoners, but in this
case it is reported that this was done
whilst the women and children were
entrained and their destination un-
revealed. The Germans may be as-
sured that acts like this will do
nothing to assist them in the great
struggle in which they are engaged,
for the intelligence of the world con-
demns such vandalism, and to-day,
whether in war or peace, whether in
commerce or in culture, no people can
afford to ignore the intelligent sup-
port or contempt of other nations,
who look carefully and decide im-
partially and whose appreciation or
condemnation counts for or against
in the final results.

AN ACT OF REVENGE.

Chinese Paid to Commit Assass.

From what may be gleaned from
the latest communique issued at Paris,
it is clear that both the Allies and
the enemy are fighting strenuously
over a very large area and that if
success is falling in one direction a
repulse is being recorded in another.
This applies both to the Allies and
the enemy. Such a result is probably
inevitable in such a struggle. To the
enemy, it is a matter of life and death
that they should defeat the Allies,
and in their efforts they are putting
forward their whole strength. At the
same time of progress—where they
may be said to be advancing—the
enemy is doing so at a great
sacrifice that in the rather doubtful
event of their reaching Paris they
will be in so exhausted a state as to
be incapable of coping with the
renewed vigour that will inevitably be
made by the Allies. It appears that
the Allies have lost ground somewhat
owing to certain circumstances being
more favourable to the enemy. Such
is the fortune of war, and the mis-
fortune of to-day may be more than
counter-balanced to-morrow. Mean-
while, we can but await patiently
and hopefully knowing that victory
must fall to the Allies; who are
engaged in a cause that cannot fail.

So far, there is still no further
news regarding Kluchon except that
everything continues to point to a
determined onslaught and an equally
determined resistance.

THE DESTRUCTION OF
LOUVAIN.

If the German forces have destroyed
this very ancient city as completely
as the brief telegram indicated,
we cannot wonder that this act of
vandalism has caused intense indignation
throughout America as doubtless
it has in many other parts of the
world. All modern intelligence and
sentiment unite in condemning in the
strongest terms such an act. It may
be occasionally necessary in warfare,
for the success of a fortress or a
citadel, to destroy some of the out-
lying buildings in order to prevent
attacking forces from getting near
the centre of operations, and such
destruction, though greatly regretted,
cannot be condemned; on the other
hand, to wantonly destroy a city,
simply to cover a mistake, or in
order to gratify a feeling of mere
revenge is an act of the worst bar-
barism only pardonable in the dark-
ages when men knew no better and
when each party thought wanton
destruction a part of warfare. Lou-
vain to-day of course is not what it
once was, when we believe its in-
habitants numbered about two hun-
dred thousand. Meanwhile, it is no
meagrecity, and even now about fifty
thousand souls reside there or did
before the outbreak of the war. The
Hotel de Ville is one of the richest
and finest gothic buildings in the
world. Moreover it contained the
church of St. Peter, built in the
fourteenth century, which is a sacred

COMPANY REPORT.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

Capital subscribed by the
Shareholders \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund \$648,973.78
Mortgage Deben-
tures 749,500.00
Loans Hongkong
and Shanghai
Banking Cor-
poration 12,671.65
1,411,147.43

Working Capital of the
Company \$2,411,147.43

The report of the Board of Directors of
this company to be presented at the
ordinary meeting of shareholders is as
follows:—
Gentlemen,
The Directors beg to submit their Report
for the half year ended 30th June, 1914.

ACCOUNTS.

The Profit on Working Account amount-
ed \$105,325.31 as compared with
\$18,259.12 for the corresponding period of
1913, being a decrease of \$12,933.81.
The Profit and Loss Account includes
the sum of \$48,387.78 brought forward
from 31st December, 1913, shows a credit
balance of \$149,081.83, which the Directors
recommend should be appropriated as
follows:—

To pay a dividend of—
\$ 50 per share on 20,000
Shares 1,000,000.00
To transfer to Reserve and
Renewals account 15,000.00
To write off Furniture and
Fittings Account 20,000.00
To write off Steam Launch etc.
T. carry forward to New
Account 42,387.83
\$149,081.83

SHARES.

The market value of the shares held by
the Company on 30th June, 1914 was
\$477,800.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. J. Scott Harrison resigned his seat
on the Board and Mr. Ellis Radcliffe was
invited to fill the vacancy thereby created.
Mr. Radcliffe's appointment requires con-
firmation at this Meeting. Mr. J. W. C.
Donnan retired by rotation, but offers him-
self for re-election.

AUDIT.

In absence of Mr. A. R. Lowe, C.A.,
the accounts have been audited by Messrs.
O. D. Gourdin and E. A. M. Williams,
C.A.s, and Messrs. A. R. Lowe, C.A.
and A. O. D. Gourdin offer themselves for
re-election.

FRANCIS Maitland,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1914.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE FIRST
HALF YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1914.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Bad and Doubtful Debts	\$ 1,149.58
By Crown Rent	516.87
By Rates	3,851.80
By Fire Insurance	5,010.42
By Directors' Fees	22,330.67
By Auditors' Fees	4,000.00
By Balance	\$ 37,250.32
By Balance	\$ 149,081.83
By Balance	\$ 186,340.53

By Balance from 31st Decem-
ber, 1913 \$ 38,259.12By Rents of Shop and Hotel
Buildings 47,980.00

By Dividends 570.00

By Public Companies 101.00

By Scrip Fees 514.49

By Bad Debts Recovered 481.83

By Balance of Working Ac-
count 105,325.31

By Balance 518,591.35

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS ACCOUNT.

To Payments on Account
During First Half Year
ending 30th June, 1914 \$ 19,672.37

To Balance 5,120.63

By Amount Transferred from
Profit and Loss Account as
recommended in the last
Report \$ 25,000.00

By Balance 25,000.00

BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES.

Capital—

20,000 Shares at \$50 each

fully paid up \$1,000,000.00

1740 Mortgage
Debt (in full) 875,000.00Less 1 held by
the Company 500.00

Reserve Fund—

Sundry Creditors 36,158.78

Unclaimed Dividends 3,453.00

Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation (Cur-
rent Account) 12,971.65Balance of Reserve and
Renewals, as per above
Statement 5,120.63Balance of Profit and Loss
A.C. as per above Statement 149,081.83

\$2,604,953.79

ASSETS.

Value of Properties—

as per
Last A.C. \$2,204,501.61Plus additions
of Alterations 4,543.81The Company's
properties were
valued by Messrs.
Palmer and
Turner on August 22nd,
1913 at \$2,214,210.00Less Reserve and
Renewals and
Furniture, etc.
as per last A.C. \$120,368.82Written off as
per last A.C. 25,000.00Plus additions
of Alterations \$134,368.82

Since Added 2,000.00

\$2,324,452.50

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Some interesting "War News" will
be found on page 3 and page 8.

Bubonic plague has again made its
appearance in Manila, two cases, having been
discovered.

A thief entered a house in Des Voeux
Road early this morning and stole \$31
worth of clothes.

A particularly daring theft has been
reported to the police by Sgt. Bradney,
of the H.K.S.R.C.A. stationed at Maunau
Wai.

Robbers entered a matchbox on Tong
Pau Island at 1 a.m., yesterday, and after
knocking down the man of the house and
frightening his wife, ransacked the place.

Some 200 sandbags which were being
used for defensive purposes, lying on the
hillside, were removed by thieves between
August 29 and "September 1st. They are
valued at \$37 by the military authorities.

The Hongkong Electric Company is
considering a proposal to erect a large
steam turbine plant on the plot of land
adjoining the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club
premises, purchased on Monday at auction.

Members of the First Special Police
were warned to parade at the Central Police
Station at 3.00 p.m. on Thursday, Sept.
2nd, and at the Peak (Upper) Tram
Station at 3.40 p.m. on Saturday, Sept.
5th, for musketry practice.

The King has been pleased to give and
grant unto the undermentioned gentlemen
His Majesty's Royal licence and authority
to wear decorations (as stated against their
respective names) which have been con-
ferred upon them by the President of the
Republic of China in recognition of
valuable services rendered by them:—
Third Class, Order of the Excellent Crop,
Edward Guy Hillier, C.M.G., Hongkong
and Shanghai Bank, Peking, and Ernest
Godfrey Byrne, of Hankow. Fourth Class,
Order of the Excellent Crop, Richard
Carson Allen, Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank, Peking.

FORTHCOMING PERFORM-
ANCE OF "THE BLUE BIRD."

We learn that part of the proceeds to be
derived from the forthcoming production of
"The Blue Bird" will be apportioned to
the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund, unless
some more urgent call on local charity,
occasioned by the war, arises in the mean-
time.

The choice of this fairy play by the great
Belgian poet Maeterlinck seems singularly
appropriate at the present moment, dealing
as it does with that everlasting subject—
the quest of Peace and Happiness.

Elaborate preparations have been in
hand for several months past, and in spite
of the many difficulties the promoters have
to contend with in these unsettled times,
it is hoped that the play will be ready for
production early in November.

We are asked to point out that the
regular attendance on Mondays of all the
children connected with the play is most
desirable and that the parents' help in this
respect would be greatly appreciated.

As there are still a few vacancies for
children and dancing parts, anyone willing
to assist should communicate with Mr. M. S.
Northcote, the A.D.C.'s Secretary.

Installation of
Electric Light.Machinery,
Plant, etc., as
per last Ac-
count \$ 2,348.47

Since Added 982.21

Hotel's Steam
Launch and
Motor Boat as
per last Ac-
count 18,300.00Final Instalment
and Improve-
ments on the
Steam Launch 6,305.50Value of Shares in Public
Companies as per Last
Account 4,371.31(Market Value 20th June,
1914, \$9,778.00)Stock of Linen, Crockery,
Glassware, Wines Provi-
sions, etc. 49,640.13Linen, Crockery, Glassware,
etc. (in use) 10,346.66Licence attaching to 1914 B.
901.08Fire Insurance (unexpired
premium) 5,010.41

Sundry Debts 35,620.82

Fixed Deposit at Hongkong
and Shanghai Bank 125,000.00

Cash in hand 876.93

\$2,604,953.79

F. MANTLAND
J. W. O. BUNNAR Directors.J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.A. O'D. GORDON
E. A. M. WILLIAMS, A.S.A. Auditors."Mother, do fairy tales always begin
with 'Once upon a time'?" "No, dear,"
replied the mother, "fairy tales always
begin with 'I was detained at the office'."

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

A RE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea?

Keep a notebook for a few days,

and you will be careful of your
diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine
has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that
physicians have failed on and it will cure
yours. For sale by all Chemists and Store-
keepers.OPEN LETTERS TO THE
ISLANDERS OF
HONGKONG.

TO A HOSPITAL NURSE.

Dear Sister Nightingale—
You will probably think it a great im-
pertinence on my part to dare to address
you at all, much less to offer advice as to
what I have to say in the fact that you
are a newcomer to Hongkong, and that
therefore your curiosity may overtake
me.

Once years and years ago before I had
lived very long in the Colony I went to
visit a sick cousin in the Government
Civil Hospital.

"How is the patient to-day, nurse?" I
asked the Sister in attendance, as I entered
the ward.

She looked at me in haughty surprise.
"I should like to know who you are
addressing," she said, and without another
word swept gracefully out of sight.

My sick, but amused cousin, then ex-
plained that it is an unforgivable offence
at the Government Civil Hospital to address
a sister as "nurse." And they are all
sisters here," he explained. Now I beg
that should I unconsciously and by a slip
of the pen transcribe the two words in these
pages you will indulgently forgive me. I
know it is asking a great deal.

Women are induced by various reasons
to enter your profession. Some from the
love of the work. Some because the pro-
fession "is as good as any other" and the
pay is certain. Others with an eye—just
one—open to the matrimonial chances.

The first are noble women. They live
up to their duties in a way which is per-
fectly marvellous when one considers the
strain of hospital work on mind and body
like. Many a man and many a woman
both of high and low degree has blessed
these and thought of them as higher than
the angels. We are lucky in that many
such come to this Colony.

The second rarely have a real infection
for their profession. They are mecha-
nically conscientious, full of tricks say-
ing about the laws of Nature, etc., but without
a soul above a thermometer.

The third variety who occasionally there
are very painstaking and energetic at
their work, only it does not happen to be
nursing. To them Hongkong is a happy
hunting ground and they live to the chase.
The following is an actual and typical
day's work in the life of one of these
pathological butterflies during the season.

5.45 a.m.—Rise.

6 a.m.—On Duty.

7 p.m.—Off Duty.

7.30 p.m.—Return to quarters. "Heavy
duty. Out of uniform and into war paint."8 p.m.—Take ricksha to the ferry.
Ferry across to Kowloon. Taxis and tea
at R.M.C.8.15 p.m.—Return to quarters by ricksha
and ferry.9 p.m.—Change rapidly into fresh war
paint for the evening.9.30 p.m.—Chop Chop to the tram
station in a ricksha to catch the quarter to
eight tram to the Peak.

9.45 p.m.—Dinner party.

9.55 p.m.—Return to tram station with
others of the dinner party. Catch the
tram down side.10 p.m.—Bachelor's Ball at City Hall.
Dance and sup until2 a.m.—Return to quarters at the Hos-
pital.2.30 a.m.—Discuss partners, etc., with
bosom friend and fellow worker unable to
attend festivities because on afternoon duty.3 a.m.—Nature's sweet restorer balmy
sleep.

6 a.m.—On duty again.

It makes one gasp even to read of such
energy, does it not? All the same I ven-
ture to advise you if you would keep your
health, your looks, and your right mind,
not to go and do likewise.You will naturally agree when I say that
I never weary of the life of the sister of
nursing institution. But it seems to me
that apart from being looked upon as an
ogre, which is never pleasant, the sister
her battles against heavy odds. Even the
various and always existing cliques among
nurses will unite in criticizing and abusing
everything the sister does, from the way
she caters for the needs to her method of
inspecting the wards. No doubt there is
much to be said on both sides. But it is
a fact that what any one woman in a
thousand understands the art of ruling
other women, only one woman in two
thousand ever makes a loyal subject.That is the beginning and end of the
whole difficulty.Disappointment awaits you if you fear
regard to your patients and nurse espe-
cially private ward patients, that is to say if
you look upon them with individual con-
cern. You will get very interested in
certain cases and then sometimes fancy you
have made life long friends of those you
have nursed and are special cases. Do not
flatter yourself. Most probably the first time
you meet these life-long friends in Queen's
Road after their recovery and hasten to
show how delighted you are at the en-
counter, they will say with an exotically
smile—"Oh! it is Sister Nightingale! Why I
hardly knew you out of uniform!"—and
then press you to come to tea during the
week they know to be your afternoon on
duty.The Doctor's "Jib." They are convinced
creatures the wide world over are they not?
But he is elsewhere, if you ponder to
their little vanities and avoid rubbing them
up the wrong way, you will have nothing
to complain of up their score.In brief, these three are the maxims
of Veronica.It is a good thing to remember that your
calisthenic standing does not depend on your
terrestrial fellow workers.Charity begins in the wards, but it has
been known to end in the Bivouac quarters.Do not seek matrimony, though there
is no objection to letting matrimony seek
you. If you make up your mind before
you set foot on the Island that nothing will
induce you to marry, because you came out
to work only for the life you will be able
to persuade you out of your determination.
Outward appearances count for much.
It is universally acknowledged that never
does a woman look so angelic as when
wearing hospital uniform. Think of this
when you hasten to change for charming
expensive of topology and "white-heeled"
more world, or your Madonna-like braids
for curls which are a study in temptations.And now, to cheer you on your way, I
am going to tell you a little story.A certain member of your sisterhood
while home on leave from Hongkong went
to work for a few months in the East End
of London in order to take her L.O.S.
certificate.First morning, soon after commencing
work, knock over as she does—

"Come in!"

The door opened and a grimy little figure
appeared. "Please tidy number 23, White-
chapel Lane," wants her share.HONGKONG VOLUN-
TEER CORPS.CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL.
A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

ATTENDANCE BOOKS.

In some cases the attendance books
have not been kept up. Senior N.C.O.s
of each Section or Company must com-
plete these at once. These books must be
entered up daily.

PARADES.

Parade for to-morrow, Thursday, 3rd
September—
8 a.m. Recruits Group 1 under Ser-
geant Major. Remainder of Group 1
under D.C.I.I. Instructors.

8.45 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery Bat-
tery parade at Volunteer Headquarters
for drill stores for 15 p.m. drill at Vi-
ctoria Gap. The Detachment will travel
by 6 p.m. train, the Senior signifying for
tickets. Capt. Scott will report to Major
Sergeant R. A. on arrival at Victoria
Gap.

6.15 p.m. Remainder Groups 1 and 2
parade on Cricket Ground for Route
m

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE BIG BATTLE IN NORTH FRANCE.

THE BRUSSELS WAR LEVY.

ALLIES HAVE TO GIVE GROUND.

London, Sept. 1, 12.10 p.m.

A Paris official communiqué states that on the Allies left wing a series of circumstances favoured the Germans, and despite fortunate counterattacks the Anglo-French force had to give ground. Nowhere have our armies been broken and the morale is excellent, while the losses have been made good.

GERMANS ABANDON AERSCHOT.

London, Sept. 1, 4.45 p.m.

The Germans have abandoned Aerschot. Aerschot is a village on the Dumer in South Brabant, Belgium.—Ed.]

THE LEVY ON BRUSSELS.

Rich Belgians Action.

London, Sept. 1.

Five of the richest men in Belgium have guaranteed the German levy on Brussels.

THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL RENAMED.

London, Sept. 1.

The Russian capital has been renamed Petrograd.

DEFENCE OF PARIS.

London, Sept. 1, 4.10 p.m.

The French Embassy announces that the work of putting the entrenched Camp of Paris in a state of defence is being completed.

GENERAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Further French Successes in Lorraine.

London, Sept. 1.

A Paris communiqué says that the general situation is unchanged except that the flanks of the Germans have gained some ground on the French left, while the French have had fresh successes in Lorraine.

GREAT BRITAIN AND MORATORIUM.

London, Sept. 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government had decided to extend the Moratorium for a month. A Joint Parliamentary Committee of all the Party Leaders and Whips has been formed to assist recruiting.

RECRUITING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Joint Parliamentary Committee Formed.

London, Sept. 1.

Confidence was gradually being re-established, and he hoped to practically abolish the Moratorium during the next few weeks.

MORE GIFTS FROM CANADA.

London, Sept. 1.

The Province of Alberta, Canada, has contributed 5,000,000 bushels of oats for the use of the British Army. Quebec has offered 4,000,000 lbs. of cheese to be devoted to relieving distress.

PARTICULARS OF THE BIG BATTLE.

London, Aug. 31, 11.05 p.m.

A communiqué issued in Paris, in summing up the position, says that on the right, after partial checks, the French have taken up the offensive and the enemy is retreating before them. In the centre they had alternate successes and checks, but a general battle is again in progress.

The morale of the Allies continues to be extremely good despite losses, which have been made good from the depots.

The French troops resumed the attack two days ago in the Vosges (Lorraine). This attack continued to be pressed, although slowly. Every position occupied is immediately strengthened. That explains the slowness of the advance, which, nevertheless, is characterised each day by new local successes.

The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Longuyon checked the Crown Prince's army in the neighbourhood of Neufchâteau and Paliseul, but, on the other hand, some of the troops suffered partial checks which obliged them to retire on the Meuse.

During the last few days the enemy have been trying to cross the Meuse in considerable numbers, but by vigorous counter-attacks have been thrown back with very heavy losses. Nevertheless, fresh German forces advanced by way of Rocroy. A general action is taking place in this district, but at present it is impossible to forecast the final result.

The communiqué also mentions the falling back of the Allies from the original Dinant, Chancelroy and Moons line, owing to the forcing of the Meuse by the Germans near Givet, and the new withdrawing movement on the right of the German wing, where the adversaries concentrated their finest Army Corps.

Rocroy is 14 miles N.W. of Metz, 26 miles N.W. of Sedan, and 2 miles N.W. of the Belgian frontier.

DETAILS OF THE HELIGOLAND ENGAGEMENT.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following telegram has been courteously sent to us by the Colonial Secretary:—
Telegram from H.H.M. Consul-General, Canton, to His Excellency the Governor, dated the 2nd September, 1914.

The following received from Foreign Office, London, 31st August:—
Further details of naval engagement on the 28th instant off Heligoland. The light armoured cruiser "Arcturion" not the "Arctothys," as previously stated, played the principal part.

This vessel which is the first of the twenty built under the present Board of Admiralty carried the broad pennant of Commander Tyrwhitt commanding the flotilla of the first fleet. Operation was a sweeping movement by a strong force of destroyers headed by the "Arcturion" to cut the German light craft from home and engage them at leisure in the open sea.

The "Arcturion" leading the line of destroyers was first attacked by two German cruisers and was sharply engaged for 35 minutes, at a range of about 3,000 yards with the result that she sustained some damage and casualties but drove off the two German cruisers one of which she seriously injured with her 6-inch guns. Later in the morning she engaged at intervals two other German vessels, who were encountered in the confused fighting which followed and in company with the "Fearless" and the light cruiser squadron contributed to the sinking of the cruiser "Münster".

At one o'clock "Arcturion" was about to be attacked by two other cruisers of the German Town Class when the battle cruiser squadron most opportunely arrived and pursued and sank these new antagonists. The armoured protection speed and fighting qualities of the "Arcturion" class have now been vindicated and this is satisfactory in view of the fact that a large number of these valuable and unique vessels will join the fleet in the next few months. The "Arcturion" had only been commissioned a few days before an emergency ship and the officers and crew were new to each other and to the service.

In these circumstances the series of actions which they fought during the morning is extremely creditable and adds another page to the annals of a famous ship.

Although only two of the enemy's destroyers were actually observed to sink, most of the 18 or 20 boats rounded up and attacked were well punished and only saved themselves by scattered flight. The superior gun power and strength of the British destroyers ship for ship, was conclusively demonstrated.

The destroyers themselves did not hesitate to engage the enemy's cruisers with guns and torpedoes with hardihood and two of them the "Laurel" and "Liberty" got knocked about in the process.

Intercepted German signals and other information from German sources confirms the report of Rear-Admiral Beatty as to the sinking of the "Arcturion" which now appears to have been the "Arcturion".

The British destroyers exposed themselves to considerable risk in endeavouring to save as many as possible of the drowning German sailors.

The complements of the German vessels known to have been sunk aggregated about 1,200 officers and men all of whom with the exception of about 300 wounded and unaccounted for prisoners perished. Besides there is the loss which must have been severe on board the German torpedo boats and other cruisers which did not sink during the action.

The total British casualties amounted to 69 killed and wounded among whom must however be included killed two officers of exceptional merit, Lieut. Commander Nigel Bartlett and Lieut. Eric Westmacott.

All the British ships will be fit for service in a week or ten days.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has received a telegram from the Governor of New Zealand stating that Apia in German Samoa surrendered at 10 a.m. on August 29th to an expeditionary force sent by the Government of New Zealand.

WAR NEWS.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

Politics in Paralel.

On the 12th ult. an extraordinary Cabinet Council was held at the official residence of Count Okuma, the Premier. It was attended by all the Ministers of State. Subsequently, it was announced that Baron Kato, Minister for Foreign Affairs, reported on the communication received from Great Britain and other countries, and the meeting proceeded to enter on a discussion of the situation. As soon as the Council was over Count Okuma, the Premier, received a party of journalists, to whom he is reported to have spoken as follows:

"You no doubt feel hungry. I feel hungry too. The cooks are busy preparing the dishes and so you will have to wait a little longer. Things like these cannot be expedited so rapidly as outsiders may wish. The fact is that all interested parties must be consulted before any decision can be arrived at, and this takes time. You may rest assured that the dishes will appear sooner or later, though it is not unlikely that the quantity of viands may be less than that expected."

"There is one thing that I want to impress on you particularly. Whatever may happen, it will not be due to Japan's warlike desire. Japan wishes to keep away from strife and complications as far as possible, but if there is a body who makes it his business to disturb the peace of the East, of course Japan will not remain a passive on-looker. For the present it looks as if Japan is wrestling with a certain. Although there may be more or less change in the quantity and quality of viands with which Japan is served, you may be confident that there is no change in the object which Japan works for. The position and prestige of the country will be zealously guarded in any contingency that may arise. It should be clearly understood, however, that Japan does not hanker after any material benefit. What she aims at is the upholding of the honour and prestige of the country."

FRENCH WELCOMED BY BELGIANS.

A special telegram from Brussels says that there are no bounds to the delight of the inhabitants of the Belgian villages and towns through which the French troops are passing.

Everywhere they are hailed as the saviours of Belgium. Every door and window is thrown open, and women and children rush into the streets with food and wine for the troops.

One quiet village was roused at 2 o'clock in the morning by a tremendous din. Everyone thought the Germans had come, but it was discovered that it was only a string of motor omnibuses rushing along with men and guns.

THE FIGHTING AT LIEGE.

According to a telegram received from Brussels by the Daily Telegraph, the fighting in the neighbourhood of Liege during the morning was a tremendous one. In the neighbourhood of Liege the ground shook with the force of the exploding German shells as though a series of earthquakes had occurred. When the German troops passed between two of the forts they were

mowed to the ground, and fell as though they were being all pulled down together. At some places the slaughter was terrific, and the bodies were piled several feet high.

ORDER OF SECRECY.

Warning to the British Fleet.

A most impressive Admiralty Note of Warning was circulated throughout the British Fleet and at naval stations abroad. All officers and men are specially cautioned against communicating any information to the Press or any unauthorised person, whether in or out of the service.

"It must be borne in mind," says the official notice, "that grave mischief may result from apparently unimportant items of information becoming public, and the Admiralty rely on everyone in the service of the King avoiding both in his conversation and correspondence, short as well as long, all references to questions relating to either the Fleet, dockyards, or any other naval matters."

Writers, signalmen, telephone operators, and messengers, and all others through whom a message may be specially cautioned as to the penalties to which they render themselves liable if they communicate movements or other information to any unauthorised person. They are to treat all orders as confidential.

Their Lordships will not hesitate to visit any offence against the above orders by a prosecution under the Official Secrets Act, or with the penalty of dismissal from the service."

REPORTED DEATH OF DR. LIEBKNECHT.

London, Aug. 18.

Despatches received here from Rome state that fugitives arriving there from Berlin declare that the Socialists in Germany are rising in revolt, following the execution of their leader, Dr. Liebknecht, for refusing military service.—Translated from a Japanese paper.

D.C.L.I.'S AS MARINES.

A Routine Order issued by Major-General F. H. Kelly, G.B., on Tuesday, contains the following:—

"The G.O.C. desires to place on record his satisfaction of the excellent report he has received from Captain Fitzmaurice, R.N., of the way in which the Detachment of the 2nd Bn. D.C.L.I., under Captain Ward and Lieutenant Marshall carried out their duties as Marines on H.M.S. Triumph, from 6th to 22nd August, 1914."

GERMAN GOVERNOR'S FAMILY LEAVE TIENTSIN.

The wife and family of Governor-General von Meyer-Waldeck of Kiaocheou were due to arrive in Tientsin on the 22nd from Tientsin to stay at the new German residence of the commander of the German troops at Tientsin.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARLIAMENT AND THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith moved the adjournment of the House till Sept. 6th, and said he hoped that when the House resumed, a settlement would be reached by negotiation and agreement regarding Home Rule and Disestablishment. Then the Session would be wound up.

Mr. Bonar Law said that if the controversy were revived it would be a disgrace which the country would not readily forgive.

Mr. Redmond expressed a desire to meet the Opposition's case, but said he was extremely anxious to place Home Rule on the Statute Book.

Mr. Duffour questioned the wisdom of proceeding with Home Rule in the present crisis, and warned the House against a revival of bitterness.

Other speakers continued the discussion.

Mr. Asquith then brought the discussion to a conclusion by appealing to the House to bring the discussion to an end, as it was most desirable that the country should present a united front to the enemy.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General from Manila Observatory at 4.55 p.m. on Tuesday.

Cyclone or Typhoon E. of Apurri, less than 300 miles distant, moving W. or W.N.W.

NEW CARGO AND PASSENGER STEAMER FOR MANILA.

On Sunday last the official trial took place of the new steel steamer "Nuestra Señora de la Paz" (Our Lady of Peace) built by W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd. of Kowloon for Mr. M. J. Osorio of Manila. The vessel is 191 feet long by 33 feet beam and 15 feet deep. She will carry 1000 tons of cargo, for the handling of which four powerful steam winches are fitted with derricks and lifting gear. Accommodation is provided for twenty-four first class passengers on the promenade deck, the engineers' rooms being on the main deck and the Captain and officers' rooms on the bridge deck. Electric light is fitted throughout.

The engines are triple expansion of 750 Horse Power and the boiler 14 feet 6 inches diameter working at 180 lbs. pressure.

The builders' contract called for a speed of nine knots loaded, and with a cargo of coal and sundries on board giving a draft of over 13 feet the vessel attained a speed of 10 knots per hour, or one knot over the contract speed.

The vessel is built and classed to Lloyd's A1 class and during construction has been supervised by Lieut. Sir George Moore, John Lamberton and J. Findlay Miller; on the trial she was in charge of Captain T. P. Hall.

The new steamer left for Manila on Monday evening towing the wooden vessel "Maria Luisa," also owned by Mr. Osorio and which was been derrick and repaired by Messrs W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

A feature of the vessel is that she has a clear hold of 108 feet in length, free of pillars and other obstruction which would interfere with ready stowage or discharge of lumber.

At full speed the vessel was perfectly stiff and free from vibration and the machinery ran without the slightest hitch.

WHO MADE THE TREATY OF GHENT?

Who made the Treaty of Ghent? Count de Gallatin, great-grandson of Albert Gallatin, and now resident in London, has no doubts on the subject.

"My great-grandfather," he told a representative of the Daily Chronicle, "was the author of the American Commercial Treaty. There is abundant documentary evidence to prove that, and as I was brought up by my grandfather, who was private secretary to Albert Gallatin during the whole of these proceedings, I am intimately acquainted with all the facts."

He had been secretary of the Treasury of the United States for 11 years although he was a foreigner and was never naturalised—when the President sent for him and asked him to undertake a journey to Russia to see the Czar. He accepted the commission and took with him his grandfather, who was then 16, as his private secretary. When he arrived at St. Petersburg, after a voyage of 42 days, he found that the Czar was absent with the army, and he waited until the spring. During this period the Senate of the United States rejected the proposed mission, and my great-grandfather resigned his position as Secretary of the Treasury.

"As a free man he journeyed first to Paris and then to London. Through the influence of Messrs. de Stael and General Moreau the Czar received him. It was during the fete at which the allies were entertained in London. His Majesty gave a private audience to Albert Gallatin and my grandfather, and promising that he would do everything he possibly could to secure peace. In the meantime the President of the United States, finding the mistake that had been made in removing Albert Gallatin from the Ministry, nominated him as the head of the Commission to Ghent, where the peace was happily concluded a few days later. That he was mainly instrumental in bringing this about is acknowledged at the time by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Castlereagh, and Lord Liverpool among contemporary statesmen."

"I am anxious that justice should be done to the memory of my great-grandfather," added Count de Gallatin, "in the autumn Mr. Heinemann is publishing the 'Diary' of James Gallatin, who was his private secretary, which records all the facts relating to the history of this event. I have edited the 'Diary,' and am writing an introductory sketch of the careers of Albert and James Gallatin."

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